

MEMOS. FOR TOMORROW

Mr. Hennessy credit for this, it
come the duty of the unofficial
of the Legislative Council, on
the public, to count the cost.
system adopted of giving long
—“say seven years,” as the rep

it is necessarily an expensive luxury; while, if the Gail be made a permanent residence for all the scum of Kwangtung province, the necessity of increasing its accommodation will naturally become very urgent. This, indeed, is another feature of Mr. Tonnochy's wonderful report; and had every word of this portion been penned by the Governor himself, it could not have more nearly suited Mr. Hennessy's views. The cry for more space, and the complaints that a reading room is wanted, and that the separate system cannot yet be more extensively applied, have the appearance of being puffed in position for future use—upon which may be hung despatches to the Colonial Office and speeches before the Council. Now, it is not surprising that every means should be employed by Mr. Hennessy to favour this pet scheme of giving the Colony a huge experimental Penitentiary, and getting them to pay something like half-a-million dollars for the Stonecutter's Island Folly. We say this is not surprising, because the feeling in Council and outside of it is so dead against his scheme. But it is perhaps as well that hon. members of the Council—who have already declared emphatically against this prison chimera—should closely watch the drift of events. The plans for this Utopian enterprise have, we have reason to know, already stood very much in the way of the much-needed, and oft-promised new Central School, while the comparatively innocent Praya Wall has been credited with the delay. Indeed, it has occasionally flashed upon our mind that the Colonial Office may be in partial ignorance as to how these things are managed here. It might be well, therefore, were one of the unofficial members of Council to ask when the Central School plans were ordered, when the Praya Wall plans ceased to occupy the Surveyor General's department, and how long the plans for the gigantic Gail have been in hand. It may then be seen how one scheme has interfered with its contemporary projects, and whether Education or pet Prisons have the first place in the heart of our present Governor.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(Per E. E. A. & Co. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

GUN BURST ON BOARD THE "DULIO."
LONDON, March 10.
A gun has burst on board the *Dulio*.

THE QUESTION OF THE GREEK PRINCE.
LONDON, March 10.
A Commission of Delegates from the Great Powers has been formed to determine the Greek frontier.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF AUSTRIA'S BIRTHDAY.
LONDON, March 10.
The Imperial Prince of Austria has been affianced to a daughter of the King of the Belgians.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next *FRANCIS MAIL* may be expected here by the *St. Mark* steamer *Amazon* on about the 16th inst. London dates to February 9th are brought on by this opportunity.

The flag of the U. S. frigate *Richmond* was half-mast high to-day in consequence of the receipt of intelligence of the death of Commodore Blake, U. S. N. The other ships of war also lowered their ensigns to half-mast, and the same mark of respect was shown at the Naval Yard, Head-Quarter House, Shore Battery and Government House. At noon minute guns were fired from the American flagship.

A rifle match came off yesterday afternoon at the butts at Koorloo between two teams of seven from H. M. S. *Victor Emanuel* and *Sheldrake*. The ranges selected were 200, 300, and 400 yards, with seven shots per rifle at each distance. The shooting was not good on either side, but appeared to be very level as there was only a balance of four points in favour of the winning team, the *Victor Emanuel's*. The following is the score at the three ranges:—

"VICTOR EMANUEL."			
	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	400 Yds.
H. Gard,	17	17	16
H. Turner,	20	20	16
F. Cull,	24	21	14
W. Torpy,	20	17	14
H. Tregon,	18	22	15
B. Blackmore,	23	20	16
Grand total, 897			

"SHELDRAKE."			
	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	400 Yds.
W. Mahony,	23	22	18
W. Bradley,	23	20	16
H. Carline,	15	18	14
G. Gutter,	20	17	12
H. Bette,	19	23	22
T. Coster,	20	23	9
Grand total, 838			

Hades & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 6th March:—
Arrivals During the Week:—Feb. 29, Nansu, from Hongkong; March 5, Kwang Tung, from Hongkong; 6, Hsiao An, from Shanghai.

Departures During the Week:—Feb. 21, Europe, for Shanghai; 29, Hsiao An, for Shanghai; March 5, Nansu, for Hongkong. Shipping in Port:—Anton Gunther, Moorish, Kwang Tung, Hsiao An.

The St. Gothard Tunnel, the completion of which Reuter wired last Saturday, is the combined work of Germany, Switzerland and Italy. The tunnel is 9½ miles long and is formed at an elevation of 8000 feet, under the St. Gothard Mountain, about 25 miles north of the northern end

of Lake Maggiore, so as to connect the basin of the Ticino with that of the Rhine, and furnish a direct route from Northern Italy to Germany. The work was commenced in 1872, and was to be finished at about \$14,000,000, though the original contract called for only \$10,000,000. There is no doubt that it will take all the Italian trade of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, but perhaps also, much of Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, and Western Russia. The other Great Alpine Tunnel is the Mt. Cenis, completed in 1871 at an expenditure of fourteen years' labour and \$15,000,000. It is eight miles long and 4300 feet above the level of the sea, is a direct line from Lyons to Turin, and is a great accommodation to the commerce and travel between Italy and France. For the purpose of competing on more advantageous terms with St. Gothard, the French now propose to construct a tunnel eleven miles long, at cost of \$10,000,000, at the Simplon Pass, about twenty-five miles south-west from St. Gothard. There is a railroad across the Tyrolean Alps, connecting Venice with Munich, and another through Styria, connecting Trieste with Vienna, but these roads do not catch the freight between Suez and Middle Europe, because they are circuitous, have high grades, and do not connect closely with the roads running the length of the Italian peninsula.

Some experiments recently carried on by two or three Austrian and German horticulturists have, says the *Globe*, brought into notice an almost forgotten plant which was introduced into Europe from China nearly thirty years ago, but when existence, and whose produce, have been undescovered to the light of this is the *Soya hispida*, a species of leguminous plant, somewhat resembling in habit and appearance the well-known pea. Unlike the latter, however, it has two distinct uses—industrial as well as alimentary. It is highly prized in China and Japan, and is said, indeed, to take its scientific title from the Japanese name of a sauce-*soya*—which is made from its seeds. The seeds are very similar to a "man-of-war" pea, but contain a large quantity of oil, which is either pressed out of them or boiled out in process of cooking the seeds for the table, which is effected by simply throwing them into boiling water when the outer skin bursts, and floats to the surface, together with quantity of oil, which is highly relished, and is only by the Celestials, but by many Europeans who have tasted it. It is said to resemble in flavour the green pea, but lacks its sweet taste. The boiled *soya* is also prepared as a cake and as a sauce, being fermented for the latter purpose, and salt, pepper, &c., being added. The sauce is a high reputation among the Chinese and Japanese, not merely as a condiment, but as a medicinal agent. Chemical analysis of the seeds shows them to be very rich in proteins. The oil is available for many uses—for burning in lamps, or even as a substitute for olive oil. Being somewhat of a viscous nature it is not adopted as a lubricant, but is for that reason useful as a substitute for linseed oil in the manufacture of paints and in other similar industrial arts. Finally, to complete the list of virtues of this Celestial pea, the haulm grows an excellent fodder for cattle and fowls. The plant seems well adapted for cultivation in the parts of Europe, and would probably do well in the warmer districts of England and Ireland. It remains to be seen whether the agricultural success of the German experimenters will result in its general acceptance in Europe.

A Herald Washington special of late date says:—
It is reported here, on what is believed to be trustworthy authority, that the personal friends of the ex-President in Philadelphia, who are nearest to him, state to persons interested that before the meeting of the pending Convention, ten days hence, an authoritative declaration will be made in behalf of the ex-President conclusively taking him from the field as a contestant for the Presidential nomination. It is given out by persons in the ex-President's confidence that he proposes to engage in an important business enterprise, which he professes to any attempt to re-enter political life.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY AT THE CITY HALL.
A grand vocal and instrumental concert was given at the City Hall last night by Signora Mancini, and Signor Sbriscia and Bergamaschi, late of Signor Cagli's Italian Opera troupe, assisted by Maestro Guarnieri, M. Gard, and the members of the German Musical Society. The audience was not so large as could have been desired, for although the dress circle was well filled with the *élite* of the colony, the body of the hall presented "a beggarly army of empty benches." The concert proved musically a great success, the various performers receiving hearty applause. The programme was divided into two parts; the first half being composed of sacred music, arias from the works of the great masters; while part second was devoted to operatic selections.

Signor Sbriscia's re-appearance to sing Verdi's "Priore a Mario" was the signal for a hearty, boisterous applause, which was renewed after the artist had sung the grand air in his most finished style. The Signor's voice appears to have strengthened since he left us for the north a few months ago, and he took his high notes with apparent ease. He was quite more successful in the "Cujus Animam" from Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, this fine aria being rendered in almost faultless style.

Signora Mancini was hardly at home in the cavatina from the same oratorio, "Fate ut portem," and appeared to be but imperfectly acquainted with the music.

Julius Otto's fine chorus "Abendgebet" was sung in admirable style by the members of the German Musical Society under the able leadership of Dr. Clouth,

and well deserved the applause which it received. Signor Bergamaschi, a popular artist in Hongkong, had a most flattering reception, and sang Mendelssohn's grand air "Jerusalem" in splendid style. The Signor's voice is as powerful, and his vocalisation as artistic and effective as ever. The aria was loudly re-demanded, and Signor Bergamaschi gracefully complied with the unanimous request of the audience. In this selection Dr. Clouth presided at the piano, Messrs. Guarnieri, Gard, and Von Bobers rendering efficient aid respectively with the harmonium, violin, and violoncello.

After a short interval Signora Mancini and Signor Bergamaschi sang Donizetti's well known duet, "Della Favorita" with good effect, the lady especially distinguishing herself, and later on the gained still higher honours with Signor Sbriscia in the selection "Ai Nostri Monti" from *Trovatore*. Azucena is one of Madame Mancini's best parts, and her rendering of the beautiful aria "Home to our mountains" was certainly one of the gems of last night's concert. Mancini's music was equally well sung by Signor Sbriscia, and both artists received merited plaudits.

The members of the German Musical Society made a second appearance in Kinkel's beautiful chorus "Ritters Abschied," and it is not too much to say that a finer exhibition of chorus singing has never been seen in Hongkong. In every respect the performance was simply perfection, and most of the praise is unquestionably due to Dr. Clouth, who wielded the conductor's baton in a manner worthy of the reputation of one of the finest musicians in the East. Yielding to the general desire the choir sang another chorus for an encore, but this was hardly so successful as their previous attempts, the time not being so perfectly marked.

A fantasia on the piano for four hands was creditably played by Misses Werder and Bush—two young ladies, pupils of Signor Penna—and favorably received. But the youthful performers played in good style, and are a credit to their instructor.

The tenor and baritone made a most favorable impression in Verdi's grand duet, "Della forza del destino," and quite equalled their previous efforts in the same selection. In response to a general call both artists came to the footlights and bowed their thanks.

Although operatic performers necessarily appear to great disadvantage in the concert room as compared with their legitimate business on the operatic stage, the concert now under review was a credit to all concerned, and we can only express our regret that such gifted and deserving artists were not more generally patronised.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP "THALES."

An inquest was held by the Coroner this afternoon at the Government Civil Hospital on the body of a man named Lam Kun Yui, a coolie employed on board the British steamer *Thales*. The jurors were Messrs J. Arnold, D. H. Billia and W. E. von Bobers. The following evidence was heard:—

Dr. Marques said the body of the deceased was brought to the Hospital yesterday about 5 o'clock. He examined it this morning and found the forehead crushed and the brain protruding. Death resulted from this injury and must have been instantaneous. Deceased must have been about 30 years of age.

Chow Ahn, the foreman of the coolies, employed on board the steamship *Thales* alongside the wharves at the Hung Ham Dock, said that yesterday about a quarter past two o'clock he was at work along with the deceased and other coolies in the hold of the ship picking up the old cement from the bottom of the ship. A boiler-maker was engaged stripping off the iron plates from the ship's side, and was at work on the same level. The plates are 9 feet by 2 feet and ½ of an inch thick. He suddenly heard one of these plates fall. It struck down on the head and another man who was also at work there. The boiler-maker was standing close by. On the plate being lifted the deceased was found to be lifeless, the other man only slightly hurt. The skull of the deceased was broken and the brain protruding. A report was immediately made to the European Constable at Hung Ham, who came on board the *Thales*, and arrested the boiler-maker. The boiler-maker told the rivets, commencing with the bottom ones, and on cutting the last one at the top they let the plate fall inwards. The boiler-maker was in the habit of giving notice to the other men at work when a plate was to be let fall, but yesterday the complainant did not call out as usual. There was a great noise on board the ship and the men had to call out very loud.

To the Jury:—Some of the coolies at work near man away, but deceased and other men who was injured could not get away in time.

Pang Ase, a coolie employed on board the *Thales*, said he was at work yesterday from early morning and up till 2 o'clock, he saw two plates fall. The men always called out before they let a plate fall.

The second witness recalled, in reply to the Jury, said that the hammering continued when a plate was about to fall, but the boiler-makers could make themselves heard.

Wong Awa, duly cautioned, denied to make a statement on oath. He said, he only went to work on board the ship yesterday about noon. He was not to work by the foreman to cut down two plates. He was on the 'tween decks, the coolies being down below. He was not aware that some one had been cutting the rivets

in the lower part of the plate. He was unable to see from where he stood that the lower rivets were cut. The plate that fell was not the one he was working at, but the next one. The foreman boiler-maker knew that he was at work on the 'tween decks.

The second witness again recalled, said he was sure that the man arrested was not at work on the 'tween decks.

The third witness recalled said, he saw the prisoner at work in the bottom of the ship. He was standing on some steps on the ship's side four feet from the bottom of the hold.

At this point the inquiry was adjourned till Wednesday next at 8 p.m., to obtain the evidence of the foreman boiler-maker.

CHILD FOUND DEAD.

INQUEST THIS AFTERNOON.

An inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon before the Coroner, C. V. Cresph, Esq., and the following gentlemen as a jury:—Messrs J. Arnold, D. H. Billia, and W. E. von Bobers, on the body of a female child, name unknown.

Dr. Marques, Acting Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that the body of the deceased child was brought to Hospital yesterday. He had examined it. It was that of a female infant about a week old. The body was much decomposed and could not be identified. The left leg had been bitten off.

P. C. No. 312, Yung Ahnong, said that yesterday about half-past 12 o'clock, he was on duty on the Bonham Road. He noticed a dead small, and on searching about he found the body of a child. Enquiries have been made, but without obtaining any evidence.

There being no further evidence the Jury returned a verdict of "Found dead."

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Cresph, Esq.)

Friday, March 12th.

"DRUNK AND INCAPABLE."
Mikhail Sokoloff, seaman on board the Russian gunboat *Morga*, was charged with being drunk and incapable in the public streets yesterday evening.

Defendant admitted the charge and also admitted having been a constable's ironers when arrested.

Defendant was fined 50 cents and ordered to pay \$2 mends to the constable.

W. McConnell, a seaman on board the *City of Peking*, was charged with being drunk and assaulting a chair coolie and damaging his chair.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$1.50, in default three days' imprisonment.

Edward Barry, a seaman on board the *Richmond*, admitted being drunk yesterday evening and was fined half a dollar.

William Gallagher, a private in H. M. S. 27th Regiment, also admitted being drunk in the public streets, and was also charged with assaulting the police, but as he had no recollection of this circumstance he was unable to plead to that part of the charge. His Worship imposed a fine of \$1 and ordered him to pay \$1 mends to the constable for the assault, or to suffer seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

A ROGUE AND VAGABOND.
The *Apak*, a hawk, was charged with entering the house of one Chan Ahing, a widow, for an unlawful purpose.

Defendant said he went to look for a friend. He goes there every night. He has no occupation and only came here last month.

Sentence, three months' imprisonment with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A PIPE.

Lau Ahoi, who was accused of having stolen an opium pipe on the 9th inst., was brought before the Magistrate yesterday, but as no further evidence was forthcoming, His Worship ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

BREACH OF THE OPPIUM ORDINANCE.
Sun Ahnuk, a shopman, was charged with being in possession of a quantity of opium without a permit from the Opium Farmer.

P. C. Thomas Campbell proved the case. Defendant said he boiled opium for his own use as he cannot use that prepared by the Farm.

Fined \$100, in default, two months' imprisonment with hard labour; the opium seized to go to the Opium Farmer. The fine was paid.

GAMBLING CASE.
The gambling case from Gilman Bazaar, in which eight persons are charged, was further remanded till to-morrow, without any further evidence being taken.

THEFT OF MONEY.
Chun Tuk Hing, who was charged with stealing, with violence, \$52 in notes from the person of U. Ayl, a widow, yesterday, was formally charged and remanded till to-morrow.

ATTEMPTING TO RESCUE.
Yip Ahong, who was convicted of gambling yesterday and attempted to escape, was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour, to take effect after the expiration of his present sentence, which is three months' hard labour in default of paying a fine of \$25.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE S. S. "THALES."

Wong Awa, boiler-maker, was charged with wilfully and negligently causing the death of a man named Lam Kun Ki on board the S. S. *Thales* yesterday.

A remand was made till the 19th inst., on the application of Inspector Canton.

SILVER'S DIFFICULTIES.

John Hanson, cook, a Russian, was charged with, yesterday, stealing from the person of a seaman (a fellow-countryman) named H. Sokoloff, a silver watch and chain. The case was a very simple one, and was apprehended and punished for being so. He had been to two or three public houses and some other low dens with the defendant and had his watch on when they set off; he knew nothing about what happened after a certain point, nothing as to what became of his watch.

Li Aying was called; he swore to seeing complainant, defendant and a soldier together; the soldier put his arms round complainant and the watch; defendant took from him the watch which he had in his hand, broke the chain and afterwards removed it from his neck. The sailor and defendant went away towards Lascar Row, complainant following them for his watch.

Defendant, from the above story, was not true; complainant who in his brother (or friend) gave him the watch to keep for him. Complainant repudiated the friendship. Case remanded till Monday.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunkett.)

THE YU-MAT-TI MURDER CASE.

The case in which Chan Tai Hui and Kong Aying, two seamen unemployed, were charged with the murder, on the 11th December, of Kwok Tai Yau, the woman whose body was found in the harbour, was again before the Court to-day, when Mr Stephens appeared for the defence.

P. C. McMillen was recalled, his former evidence read over to him, and he declared it correct in all particulars. Cross-examined he admitted the defendants were total strangers to him.

Chan Aui, the word, did the same.

Kwok Tai Tai, similarly sworn to, the accuracy of her original evidence. Cross-examined she said she did not see the woman to whose boat she rowed the first defendant and the other man on that night. She could not swear second defendant was the second man. She could not swear to ever having seen second defendant before to-day. The other man sat in the bow of the boat. First defendant sat beside her. She had been to the gal to-day and was shown a number of Chinese but failed to identify from amongst them the second man. She said that she had never been acquainted with a woman named Tai Yau, living in a boat at Yan-mat-ti or anywhere else.

Li Achun, P. C. 403, police hull, proved finding the boat, which was covered with blood, as if a pig had been killed."

The case was further adjourned to the 16th inst., at 11.30 a.m.

ALLEGED MURDER ON BOARD THE S. S. "MUNELAUS."

This case was called *prio forma* and further adjourned till to-morrow.

China.

(Herald, March 4.)

We hear that the suburb of Nantai has been for some time past infested by a gang of Cantonese ruffians, and that lately these unscrupulous visitors have committed several robberies and assaults. In nearly every instance the victims have been defenceless nuptial women and children—the *modus operandi* of the ruffianly gang consisting in watching an opportunity to find the women of the household alone, when they pounce in upon them with a demand for money and, in the event of refusal, threaten the terrified creatures with knives or other deadly weapons. We have heard of several outrages of this kind lately, and the timid powerlessness in obtaining the arrest and punishment of the cowardly ruffians, many of whom, we are assured, are perfectly known and may be seen passing the Foreign Settlement in broad daylight. Surely the Canton Guild must move in this matter, and, by representation to the proper authorities, put an end to these disgraceful cases of assault and robbery.

CHINESE NEWS-NOTES FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

The Chinese question is again being raised at Washington. Mr. Willis, we read, of the Education and Labor Committee, offered a resolution on the 3rd ultimo, in the House, to obtain from the President information as to what, if anything, has been done towards modifying the Burlingame treaty with China. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is not expected, says the despatch to a Californian contemporary, that any satisfactory response will be made, but it is expected that Congress will be shown that the President and Secretary of State have trifled with its expressed wish, and that a veto of the anti-Chinese bill cannot again be based on the desire of the Administration to first negotiate a treaty.

The following despatch to the *New York Herald*, dated Washington Jan. 12th, is of local interest:—

The report to the effect that the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury fixing the price of Mexican dollars at 80 9/10 cents in lieu of 101 6/10 would cause a public loss to the Treasury of over \$300,000 is founded on a mistake. The accounting officers of the Treasury say that no circular of the Treasury can fix the purchasing value of foreign coins in foreign countries. It may fix the value here, but it cannot fix the market value of a Mexican dollar at Hongkong, Yokohama, Rio Janeiro, or Vera Cruz. Hence a paymaster acting as an agent of the government in any of these places, is bound to get the full value of Mexican dollars in these places, and to account to the government accordingly. If the Mexican dollar in Japan is worth 100 cents in dealing with merchants there, the paymaster must account for it to the government accordingly. The idea that the government would lose about \$300,000 seems to have originated with some extreme adherent to the greenback, free silver causing men, who strain a point to make out that this demonetization of the Mexican dollar increases the government expenses \$300,000. In paying officers and men in foreign ports in Mexican dollars, if they are worth 100 cents at the place received, they will be paid out accordingly.

Says the *Red Bull Sentinel*, January 19th:—A Chinaman presented himself at the County Clerk's office this morning about 9 o'clock to obtain a license to marry an Indian squaw. The Chinaman claims to be 38 years old, while the dusky maiden's age is 23. It has long been claimed by scientists that the Indian is a descendant of the Chinese, and the coming together of these two might be productive of great results. The Chinaman, we understand, lives in the neighbourhood of Stony Creek, where the maiden resides. We believe this is the first instance of the kind that has happened since the Chinese have invaded our coast. It is only another result, however, that John Chinaman intends to settle down to business, as he is picking up all the stray maidens he can capture throughout the State.

Opium-smoking is spreading in San Francisco and even from the small towns in nearly every portion of the State where the Chinese have obtained a foothold come loud complaints that boys and girls of tender years are being demoralized and ruined by indulgence in the deadly habit, which—present laws are futile to prevent.

Senator Davis has introduced a bill in the Legislature making it a misdemeanor to smoke opium, or to sell or give away the drug except for medicinal purposes. Some such measure is needed to check a most dangerous habit introduced on this coast by the Chinese. The youth of our cities indulge in the practice to a great extent, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to break up the dens conducted by Mongolians, to which they admit all who wish to participate, without regard to age or sex.

Some time ago the Chinese of Portland enjoyed a sensation by the finding of a stone altar of considerable proportions in the Palouse country. It bore all the marks of having been buried for ages, and how it ever came there was a mystery. The altar was carefully boxed up, and placed under the charge of six stalwart Celestials was taken to Portland and shipped to China on the bark *Coloma*. The Chinamen say that the altar was the property of a Joss that lived in this country centuries ago, and at the time controlled the waters of the Columbia River.—*Oregon Astorian*.

The *Hawian Gazette* writing of the promotion of the Hon. Judge O. N. Denny, of Oregon, to be United States Consul General at Shanghai, says:—"It is one of the most judicious and well deserved promotions we have heard of lately. Judge Denny has been United States Consul at Tientsin, for the past three years, where he has discharged his duties with the highest credit to his country and himself. His promotion, therefore, is alike creditable to the administration of President Hayes and Judge Denny. To make the promotion more complete the Vice-Consul, Mr. W. N. Fethick, of New York, should take the place vacated by Judge Denny."

To complete the reform, our contemporary recommends President Hayes to lose no time in turning out Chester Sebastian Bradford Taylor, Francis P. Knights, Christmas Holcombe, & Co., and filling their places with gentlemen of the calibre and character of Judge Denny, Col. Mosby, Mr. Fethick, and Mr. McClay. That would be reform in the right direction, a reform demanded by every consideration of justice and propriety."

A COSMOPOLITAN COMMUNITY.

(N. C. D. News.)

A clever observer of Shanghai society once said, "Whenever I hear the phrase, 'This is a cosmopolitan community,' I know that I am going to be insulted." There is just a shadow of truth underlying the remark. At least it would be fair to say that the man who glories in belonging to no particular nation too often tramples on the dignities and offends the susceptibilities of all nations. There are cosmopolitans and cosmopolitans. We have known men who, having learned from intercourse with the natives of various countries—wide acquaintance with fashions and usages, have gained a happy ease in all society, and an intuitive skill in avoiding the prejudices and peculiarities of men of foreign birth.

They have acquired a wide knowledge of the opinions of others, and a keen sense of dangerous ground. They know that there are spots in the religious conscience of their fellow-men which an educated instinct teaches them to touch with tenderness. There is in every man's nature a space of holy ground, and before treading on this a real cosmopolitan takes the shoes off his feet, and steps with delicacy and caution. Every gentleman in the true sense of the word, feels with and for others; he respects peculiar lines of thought in his neighbours, though personally he thinks the lines might with advantage be overleaped and disregarded. The fact that he is in company with an Irish Roman Catholic prevents him from a tone of conversation proper to a banquet in honour of Protestant ascendancy. He never reminds a French Legationist of the gains which he may suppose Europe to have won by the Great Revolution, and he avoids loud eulogies of Abraham Lincoln in the presence of a Southerner, and encomiums of "Stonewall" Jackson and Jefferson Davis in the company of a citizen of Boston who supported the platform of General Grant. Usually he enters general society as he would a debating club where politics and religion are prudently hidden to be discussed. In all this he sees no trace of time-serving or truckling, but simply bearing about him the rule that it is right to do as he would be done by, he avoids every word that would cause irritation or break the harmony which is the secret and safeguard of agreeable intercourse.

The cosmopolitan, however, need not be colourless or devoid of strong convictions, but strong convictions are to be exhibited on important occasions, and are not to be needlessly introduced where their intrusion is an aggression on good taste and a guarantee to arouse contradiction. In a chat with a friend of another creed or nation he may properly enough express strong opinions, and in common society he can tell people, if he thinks they are likely to care about it, what opinions he holds, and what party he espouses. But there is no occasion for going about with a label on your waistcoat showing that it imprisons a breast bursting with zeal for the particular doctrine which the man who sits next to you is known to detest. A veritable cosmopolitan is sparing of calling any man's convictions "cant," for there is no cant so blatant and offensive as the noisy protestation that the speaker is superior to it. In this Settlement the guiding

maxim has hitherto been "Live and let live." This, of course, implies some small sacrifices of enjoyment, and a wise bridling of hobbies to prevent the one neighbour's paddock. The citizens and subjects of the various countries represented can all do as they like. They can worship in whatever fashions they wish, they can live in the style and surround themselves with the appliances they desire, they can adopt whatever form of amusement their taste or their education induces them to prefer. But it would be a serious blunder for a section to attempt to impose on the rest, customs alien from their traditions. The majority of the residents are brought up to respect certain observances; if the word "cosmopolitanism" is used as a cloak under cover of which these are to be outraged, there will be first friction, then schism.

A PHANTOM CITY.

For, truth to tell, San Francisco is as phantom in its life as its atmosphere. Emulating the growth of Jonah's gourd, the little Spanish *embarradero* hides and tallows lies, within a quarter of a century, sprung into a nervous life and existence that can not be paralleled on the face of the earth. Ever since the first showing of the golden grains there has been, from the very nature of things, a standing invitation to the wanderer and the adventurer from every clime, and country, and condition. Desperate in their fortunes elsewhere, and restlessly champing the bit of circumstance, thousands upon thousands of the venturesome have drifted out to this western fringe of the new continent, from the quarters whence the four winds blow. To find what? A city of prodigious sons; a great dormitory of bachelors; a town with too much oxygen in the air. A place, where the universal passion to get suddenly rich is intensified in every human being that trades the streets; where rumors float up and down; where the stranger within the gates is brought in close contact with men, who, whatever may be their diversity of gifts, are profoundly in earnest in accomplishing their own ends and purposes, and in breaking down those that conflict with their own; men whose key note is competition, of the crushing sort. They find a glamour of excitement in which shadow is often taken for substance, noise for reality; a place where big fortunes are not scarce, but those that seek them abundant; where men look hard at each other's gains; where the human machine runs at high pressure—strong excitement feeding the furnace, the hand of selfishness grasping the lever, and the fingers of greed

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.
Public Gardens, a beautiful picturesque retreat and of great interest.
The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Paddar's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, General Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.
Lusternia Club and Library, Shelley St. Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.
Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.
E. R. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.
Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.
The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Hotels.

Stag Hotel, good accommodation for visitors at moderate rates, 110, Queen's Road Central.—J. Cook, Proprietor.
Hongkong Hotel, the largest and most commodious, at the corner N. E. of the Clock Tower.—DORABEE AND HINGKEE, Lessees.
Stores, Books, &c.
General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. RUSSELL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road. By special appointment to H.E. the Governor.
Chromometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.
Books, Music and Stationery.—KELLY & WILSON (next door Hongkong Hotel).
Travelling Requisites of all kinds, Books, &c.—LAW, CHAMBERLAIN & Co., American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EDWIN, FRANKEL & Co.
American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c. choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.
Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordans, Penicillaries, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—W. SCHMIDT & Co., Gun-makers, 47, Wyndham Street.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 9), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 1.00
Three Coolies, 0.75
Two Coolies, 0.50
Return (direct or by Pok-fok-lum).
Four Coolies, 1.50
Three Coolies, 1.20
Two Coolies, 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA ST.).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 0.60
Three Coolies, 0.45
Two Coolies, 0.30
Return (direct or by Pok-fok-lum).
Four Coolies, 1.00
Three Coolies, 0.75
Two Coolies, 0.50

The Rotunda Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.
For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cts.
(Day Trip) Peak, 0.75, each Coolie.
(12 hours) Gap, 0.60, each Coolie.
Licensed Bearers (each).
Hour, 10 cts.
Half day, 35 cts.
Day, 50 cts.

BOAT AND BOOBY HIRE.
BOATS.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
pionis, per Day, 3.50
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
pionis, per Load, 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
pionis, per Day, 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
pionis, per Load, 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kai Boat of 800
pionis, per Day, 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kai Boat of 800
pionis, per Load, 1.00
Sampans.
or Pullaway Boats, Day, 1.00
Hour, 30 cts.
Half an Hour, 20 cts.
After 9 a.m. 10 cents extra.
Nothing in this Scale permits private agreements.

STEAM COOLIES.
Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Day, 33 cents.
Half Day, 20 cts.
Three Hours, 12 cts.
One Hour, 8 cts.
Nothing in the above Scale to effect private agreements.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Naval Yard.
3. From Naval Yard to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
Section 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Paddar's Wharf.
6. From Paddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.						
Atholl	Brit.	932	Mar. 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Salga	at daylight
Benny	Brit.	1119	Mar. 9	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Salga	To-morrow
Bowman	Brit.	1500	Feb. 26	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Salga	16th inst.
Caribbrook	Brit.	690	Mar. 7	Bun Hia Chun	Salga	To-morrow
Chinkiang	Brit.	799	Mar. 10	Stomason & Co.	Salga	To-morrow
City of Peking	Amer.	5079	Mar. 10	P. M. S. S. Co.	Phama & S. F. C. Co.	Co'stan Dock
Cleveland	Brit.	769	Mar. 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Salga	at daylight
Conquest	Brit.	317	Mar. 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Salga	at daylight
Deucalion	Brit.	1639	Mar. 12	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy & Shanghai	14th daylight
Empire	Brit.	281	Mar. 10	Russell & Co.	Salga	Tug Flying
Hamlet	Brit.	991	Feb. 7	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Holhow and Pakhoi	K'loon Dock
Hiangchow	Brit.	159	Mar. 6	Kwok Achong	Salga	at daylight
Kiangchow	Brit.	674	Mar. 11	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Salga	14th daylight
Malacca	Brit.	1044	Mar. 5	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Salga	at daylight
Norma	Brit.	608	May 31	Kwok Achong	Salga	14th inst.
Panama	Brit.	659	Mar. 11	Melchers & Co.	Salga	To-morrow
Pendola	Brit.	659	Mar. 11	Melchers & Co.	Salga	14th daylight
Rajasthanian	Brit.	933	Feb. 29	Yuen Fat Hong	Salga	at daylight
Sea Gull	Amer.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders Insurance Co.	Salga	To-morrow
Suez	Brit.	1890	Mar. 25	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Salga	K'loon Dock
Thales	Brit.	820	Dec. 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Salga	To-morrow

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Sailing Vessels.						
Alden Besse	Amer. bge.	842	Dec. 10	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Carl	Ger. bge.	225	Dec. 20	Arnhold, Kargberg & Co.	Tokohama	
Carmelita & Ida	Ger. bge.	438	Feb. 27	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Coloma	Amer. bge.	685	Jan. 20	Rozario & Co.	San Francisco (Oregon)	
Coria	Brit. bge.	581	Mar. 10	Meyer & Co.	San Francisco	
Dirigo	Amer. bge.	852	Feb. 16	Vogel & Co.	London	
Duke of Abercorn	Brit. bge.	1049	Jan. 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	New York	
Garibaldi	Amer. bge.	402	Mar. 3	Wielor & Co.	New York	
Gesine-Bron	Amer. bge.	868	Dec. 11	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Hayden Brown	Amer. bge.	1529	Jan. 19	Russell & Co.	New York	
Hecla	Amer. bge.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	London	
Higlander	Amer. bge.	530	Jan. 31	Wielor & Co.	London	
Livestock	Amer. bge.	530	Jan. 31	Wielor & Co.	London	
Lucia	Brit. bge.	440	Feb. 15	Arnhold, Kargberg & Co.	London	
Mabel	Amer. bge.	782	Jan. 15	Russell & Co.	New York	
Peru	Brit. bge.	683	Mar. 22	Vogel & Co.	New York	
R. Robinson	Amer. bge.	1453	Aug. 27	W. H. B. Palmer	New York	
Spartan	Amer. bge.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. B. Palmer	New York	
Sumatra	Amer. bge.	1090	Sept. 4	Russell & Co.	New York	
Tight	Amer. bge.	1303	Mar. 8	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Wing Shui Shing	Chl. bge.	409	Feb. 6	Robert, Afok & Co.	New York	

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
WHAMPOA.						
Chateaubriand	Fel. bge.	487	Feb. 11	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Cobra	Stal. bge.	320	Mar. 4	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
Opma	Gen. bge.	233	Feb. 26	Captain	Tientsin	
France	Exmelin bge.	490	Feb. 24	Landstein & Co.	Chetoo	
Janet	Brit. bge.	211	Mar. 4	Birley & Co.	Tientsin	
Victory	Whiting bge.	226	Mar. 10	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
CANTON.						
China	Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	Mar. 10	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Horset	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 9	J. S. Eaton
Iron Duke	British	flag-ship (iron-dock)	6430	14	800	Feb. 20	Henry F. Cleveland
Kestrel	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	.....	.....
Keppel	British	military hospital	2691	4	100	.....	.....
Morgan	British	gunboat	465	4	120	.....	.....
Peng-chou-hai	Russian	gunboat	350	.....	.....	Mar. 4	W. Tatarinoff
Richmond	Chinese	revenue cruiser	600	4	120	Nov. 8	O. H. Palmer
Sheldrake	U. S.	frigate	2000	.....	.....	Jan. 2	A. E. K. Benham
Themis	British	gunboat	465	4	60	Jan. 22	L. A. Com. M. L. Bridger
Victor Emmanuel	French	flag-ship	3887	20	.....	Mar. 8	M. Alquier
Vigilant	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	Mar. 6	Commodore Smith
At Canton							
Hailiang	Chinese	gunboat	800	.....	.....	Mar. 7	Ko Kok Thong

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.				CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.				
Ichang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire	An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Kin Shan	657	Cary	H. O. & M. S. boat Co.	Ching-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Kia Kiang	491	Banning, T.	H. O. & M. S. boat Co.	Ching-po	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Powen	1890	Banning, A.	H. O. & M. S. boat Co.	Ching-tung	160	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwok Achong	Li-sha	80	4	20	Chun H. H. Road
Spartan	140	.....	H. O. & M. S. boat Co.	Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	O. H. Palmer
Tung Ting	314	Degen	H. O. & M. S. boat Co.	Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping To
White Cloud	280	.....	H. O. & M. S. boat Co.	Sub-ling	160	4	60	J. H. Wade
Yosat	180	Brown	Kwok Achong	Tsing-ling	180	6	60	Bessard
				Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.				MERCHANT STEAMERS.				
March 6, 1880.				H. O. Orested	Danish	.....	.....	American barque
March 7, 1880.				Kiang-ching	Chinese	.....	.....	British ship
March 8, 1880.				Kiang-foo	Chinese	.....	.....	Chinese barque
March 9, 1880.				Kiang-tung	Chinese	.....	.....	Chinese barque
March 10, 1880.				Kiang-yung	Chinese	.....	.....	Chinese barque
March 11, 1880.				Lee-yun	Chinese	.....	.....	Chinese barque
March 12, 1880.				Lombardy	British	.....	.....	British barque
March 13, 1880.				Lydia	German	.....	.....	British brig
March 14, 1880.				Pekin	British	.....	.....	British brig
March 15, 1880.				Ping-on	American	.....	.....	British brig
March 16, 1880.				Sin Nanxing	Chinese	.....	.....	British schooner
March 17, 1880.				Taiyew	Chinese	.....	.....	British barque
March 18, 1880.				Takamago Maru	Japanese	.....	.....	British barque
March 19, 1880.				Takamago Maru	Japanese	.....	.....	American ship
March 20, 1880.				Takamago Maru	Japanese	.....	.....	British barque
March 21, 1880.				Takamago Maru	Japanese	.....	.....	British barque
March 22, 1880.				Takamago Maru	Japanese	.....	.....	British barque
March 23, 1880.				Takamago Maru	Japanese	.....	.....	British barque
March 24, 1880.				Takamago Maru	Japanese	.....	.....	British barque
March 25, 1880.				Takamago Maru	Japanese	.....	.....	British barque
March 26, 1880.				Takamago Maru	Japanese	.....	.....	British barque
March 27, 1880.				Takamago Maru	Japanese	.....	.....	British barque
March 28, 1880.				Takamago Maru	Japanese	.....	.....	British barque
March 29, 1880.				Takamago Maru	Japanese	.....	.....	British barque
March 30, 1880.				Takamago Maru	Japanese	.....	.....	British barque

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, March 6th, 1880.

At 1880 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.	Price.
Bacon, English, lb.	350 300	米路烟猪肉	100 60
" Am. Sugar cured, lb.	225 300	花旗烟猪肉	120 110
" Bockow, lb.	200 170	福州烟猪肉	120 90
Beef, airloin and prime cut, cy.	170 150	猪头肉	60 50
Beef Corned, catty	140 130	猪尾肉	80 70
" Roast, lb.	150 140	猪脚	100 90
" Soup, lb.	90 80	猪腰	100 90
" Steak, lb.	150 140	猪肚	100 90
Bull's Brains, per set	50 40	猪心	100 90
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270	猪肺	100 90
" " corned, lb.	300 270	猪肝	100 90
" Head, lb.	750 700	猪脾	100 90
" Heart, lb.	130 120	猪胆	100 90
" Hump, Salt, catty	130 120	猪腰	100 90
" Feet, each	50 45	猪肚	100 90
" Kidneys, lb.	60 50	猪心	100 90
" Tail, lb.	100 90	猪肺	100 90
" Liver, catty	80 70	猪肝	100 90
" Tripe (undressed) catty	55 45	猪脾	100 90
Calves' Head and Feet, set.	600 600	猪胆	100 90
Hams, American, lb.	300 270	猪腰	100 90
" Chinese, lb.	200 180	猪肚	100 90
" English, lb.	350 320	猪心	100 90
Mutton Chop, lb.	190 170	猪肺	100 90
" Leg, lb.	190 170	猪肝	100 90
" Shoulder, lb.	150 130	猪脾	100 90
Pigs' Chubbings, catty	70 60	猪胆	100 90
" Feet, lb.	100 90	猪腰	100 90
" Fry, lb.	110 100	猪肚	100 90
" Head, lb.	90 80	猪心	100 90
" Heart, each	60 50	猪肺	100 90
" Kidneys, lb.	100 90	猪肝	100 90
" Liver, lb.	120 110	猪脾	100 90
Pork Chop, catty	160 150	猪胆	100 90
" Corned, lb.	150 140	猪腰	100 90
" Leg, lb.	160 150	猪肚	100 90
" Fat or Lard, lb.	110 100	猪心	100 90
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	450 400	猪肺	100 90
" Heart, each	55 50	猪肝	100 90
" Kidneys, lb.	80 70	猪脾	100 90
" Liver, lb.	140 130	猪胆	100 90
Suckling Pigs, each	\$2.41.25	猪腰	100 90
Suet, Beef, lb.	120 110	猪肚	100 90
" Mutton, lb.	110 100	猪心	100 90
Sweet Bread, catty	130 120	猪肺	100 90
Veal, lb.	140 130	猪肝	100 90

Poultry.		Price.		Chinese Names.		Price.	
Capons,	catty	180	170	雞	100	90	
Doves,	each	100	90	鴨	100	90	
Ducks,	catty	120	110	鵝	100	90	
Eggs, Hen,	doz.	100	90	蛋	100	90	
" Duck	" "	100	—	鴨蛋	100	—	
" Salt	" "	100	—	鹹蛋	100	—	
Fovis,	catty	160	150	雞	100	90	
Geese,	" "	120	110	鵝	100	90	
Partridges,	each	320	300	鶇	100	90	
Phasants, Sharight,	pair	\$1	000	上海山雞	100	90	
Pigeons,	each	160	150	白鴿	100	90	
Quail,	" "	110	100	鴿	100	90	
Rabbits, live, Canton	" "	700	600	省城家兔	100	90	
Snipe,	each	120	110	沙追	100	90	
Teal,	" "	220	200	水鴨	100	90	
Turkeys, Cack,	catty	600	400	火雞	100	90	
" Hon,	" "	350	800	火雞	100	90	
Wild Duck,	pair	800	750	鴨	100	90	
" Goose,	each	800	750	鴨	100	90	
Woodcock,	" "	500	—	雁	100	90	